THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1795. [N° 1738.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

By order of the French Consul.

LOI

Concernant la rentrée en France des marins qui sont en pays Etranger.

Du 29 Frimaire, l'an troisiéme de la Rèpublique française, une et indivisible.

LA CONVENTION NATIONALE, après avoir entendue les commit è. de falut public et de marine, réunis, Dèc.ete ;

Le comm.i è de falut public eat authoriſè à rendre les mesures nècessaires pour l' exécution de la loi du 23 de ce mois, concernant la rentiee en France des officers mariniers, matelots et novices qui se trouvent en ce moment en pays etranger.

Viſe par le representant du peuple, inspecteur aux procés verbaux.

Signé *VIQUÍ.*

Collationné à l'original, par nous repréſentans du peuple, secrétaires de la Convention national A Paris, le premier Nivôſe, an trois éme de la République françoiſe, une et indivisible. *Signé*

J. S. ROVERE,
DUBOIS DUBAIS.

EXTRAIT du regiſtre des arrêtés du comité de ſalut public de la Convention national du 18. jour de Pluviôſe, l'an troiſſéme de la République françaiſe, une et indiviſible.

LE COMITE DE SALUT PUBLIC, en vertu de la loi du 29 frimaire qui l'autoriſe a prendre les mesures relatives a la rentrée en France des officiers mariniers, matelots et novices qui se te trouvent en ce moment en pays étranger, ARRETE :

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Tous officiers mariniers, timonniers, canonniers, matelots, novices, mousses et ouvriers, qui se trouvent en ce moment en pays étranger, et notamment sur les côtes d'Italie, soit qu'ils aient déserté des vaisseaux et bâtimens de la Republique des navires du commerce, des corsaires, des ports et arsenaux, ou des quartiers des claſſes, sont libres de rentrer en France, sans craindre d'être inquiétés ni recherchés directement ni indirectment.

II.

Ceux des dits gens de mer et ouvriers, qui manifeſteront le desir de se repatrier, pourront se préſenter aux envoyés chargés d'affaires, agens ou consuls de la nation françaiſe dans les pays étrangers ; lesquels sont autoriſés a leur en faciliter les moyens, à leur payer les conduites d'usage, a les faire embarquer en remplacement sur les navires du commerce deſtinés pour les ports des quartiers où ils seront claſſés, ou d'iles destiner sur les bâtimens de la Republique.

III.

Les envoyés, chargés d'affaires, agens ou consuls de la République françoiſe en pays etrangere, délivreront aux gens de mer et ouvriers qui se préſenteront a eux pour se repatrier, un certificat en vertu duquel ils pourront librément rentrer dans leurs quartiers, où après quelques jours de repos, les employés, civils de la marine les éleveront pous le service des vaisseaux, de la République et pour celui des ports ou arcenaux, en leur faisant payer les avances, conduites et port de hardes d'usage.

IV.

Tous marins et ouvriers qui se seront repatries, seront deſtinés sur les vaisseaux de la République, ou dans les ports ou arsénaux, suivant, les gardes et qualités qu'ils ont au service ; is seront susceptibles des mêmes avancemens et augmentations de paie que les autres citoyens claſſés, et leurs familles, en leur absence, auront part aux secours accordés aux familles des defenſeurs de la patrie.

V.

Ils seront repartis, au fur et a mesure de leur arrivée dans les ports d'armemens, sur plusieurs bâtiment, ainsi que dans les divers chantiers et ateliers.

VI.

Les agens et employes civils de la marine adreſseront, tous les mois, un etat nominatif des marins et ouvriers qui se seront repatries, a la commission de la marine et des colonies, qui en rendra compte au comite de salut public.

VII.

Quant au marins qui, apres avoir fui la terre d'esclavage, ont ete mis en arrestation dans les différens ports de la Republique pour mesure de sûreté, il, le committé de salut public renvoie aux representants du peuple dépûtés dans les ports ou près des armées de la République, l'exécution des dispoſitions portées, a cet egard, par la loi du 21 frimaire dernier.

La commission de la marine et des colonies est chargee de donner les ordres neceſſaires pour la prompte execution du present arrêté

Signé au regiſtre, et pour extrait ; (Signé)

Breard, Marec, Chazal, Pelet, Cambacérès, Carnot, Merlin (de Douay) *Lacombe, St Michel, Fourcroy, Boiſſy, Dubois-Crancé, A. Dumont.*

Pour extrait ; (Signé)

Cambacérès, Marec Carnot, Chazal, Pelet, Merlin, (de Douay) *Lacombe* (du Tarn).

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with a Lot of LAND, ſituated on the Hill, next Door South to Conſtant Taber, Eſq;—For further Particulars, inquire of

JOSEPH SWINBORNE.

Newport, July 30, 1795.

LAW

OF THE 29TH FRIMAIRE, THE 3D YEAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

PERMITTING THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH SEAMEN, WHO ARE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE National Convention, after having heard the report of the Committee of Public Safety and Marine united, do decree :

That the Committee of Public Safety is authorized to take all neceſſary measures for the execution of the law, of the 23d of this month, relative to the returning in France of the petty officers, ſailors and green hands, who now are in foreign countries.

Approved by the Repreſentative of the People, Inſpecter of the Verbal Proceſs.

(Signed) *VIQUY.*

Compared with the originals, by us, Repreſentatives of the People, Secretaries of the National Convention, at Paris, the 1st Nivoſe, the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) J. S. ROVERE,
DUBOIS DUBAIS.

Extract from the Records of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, the 18th Pluvioſe, the 3d Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

THE Committee of Public Safety, by virtue of the law of the 29th Frimaire, by which they are authorized to take meaſures relative to the returning in France of the petty officers, ſailors and green hands, who now are in foreign countries :—Decreed :

ARTICLE FIRST.

That all petty-officers, ſailors, green hands, cabin boys, gunners and tradeſmen, who now are in foreign countries, and eſpecially on the Italian coaſt, deſerters, either from the ſhips or other veſſels of the Republic or merchantmen, from the ports or dock yards, are at liberty to re enter France without fear of being troubled or purſued directly or indirectly.

II.

Thoſe of the aforeſaid ſeamen and tradeſmen who will ſhew their deſire to return to their country, may preſent themſelves to the Agents, Conſuls or other officers of the French nation, in foreign countries, who are authorized to facilitate to them the means ſo to do ; to pay them the cuſtomary charges of traveling to embark them in the merchant veſſels bour to the port of their diſtrict or in the ſhips of the Republic.

III.

The Agents, Conſuls or other officers of the French Republic in foreign countries, ſhall deliver to thoſe ſailors or tradeſmen who ſhall preſent themſelves to return in their country, a *Certificate*, by which they may freely repair to their Department, where after a few days reſt the officers civil of the Marine—will employ them for the ſervice of the ſhips of the Republic and at the dock-yards, paying them their advances, traveling charges, and cuſtomary portage of their cloth.

IV.

All ſailors or tradeſmen who ſhall have returned to their country, ſhall be placed on the ſhips of the Republic or in the dock yards according to the ſhare they have in the ſervice ; and they may expect the ſame proportion and augmentation of pay as the other citizens, and in their abſence their families ſhall have part of the ſuccours granted the families of the defenders of their country.

V.

They will divide as they arrive in the ports of ſeveral veſſels and in the divers dock yards.

VI.

The Agents and civil officers of the Marine, will ſend every month to the Commiſſion of the Marine and the Colonies, a ſtatement of the ſailors and tradeſmen ſo returned, and they will report to the Committee of Public Safety.

VII.

As to the ſeamen who after having flew from the hard of ſlavery have been arreſted in the divers parts of the Republic for the general ſafety, the Committee of Public Safety refers to the Repreſentatives of the People, ſent in the ports or at the armies of the Republic, the execution of the depoſitions of the law to that purpoſe of the 21ſt Frimaire laſt.

The Commiſſion of the Marine and Colonies is charged to give the neceſſary orders for the haſty execution of the preſent decree.

Signed on the records and preſent at the deliberation.

Breard Marec, Chazal, Pelet, Cambacerès, Carnot, Merlin (de Douay) *Lacombe, Saint Michel, Fourcroy Boiſſy, Dubois Crance, A. Dumont.*

For Extract, Signed,

Cambacerès, Marec, Carnot, Chazal Pelet, Merlin (De Douay) *Lacombe* (Du Tarn)

For Copy, Signed *Dalbarade.*

For Copy, the members of the Agency to forward the laws, Signed

Dumont, Chaulé

THOSE Perſons who claim as Heirs to the Eſtate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, late of North Kingſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply forthwith, for their Demands, to

BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiſtrator.*

North-Kingſtown, July 30, 1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.

THE Citizen LOUIS ARCAMBAL having produced to me his Commiſſion as Vice-Conſul for the Republic of France within the State of Rhode-Iſland : I do hereby recognize him as ſuch, and do declare him free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch Functions, Powers and Privileges as are allowed to Vice Conſuls of the French Republic by the Laws, Treaties and Conventions, in that Caſe made and provided.

In Teſtimony whereof I have cauſed theſe Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand the Sixth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twentieth.

(Signed) G°. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

By his Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq; Governor, Captain and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations.

WHEREAS Citizen LOUIS ARCAMBAL hath produced to me the Act and Certificate of GEO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America, recognizing him, the ſaid Louis Arcambal, as Vice-Conſul for the Republic of France within the State aforeſaid. I do therefore, in Behalf of ſaid State, hereby acknowledge him as Vice-Conſul for the Republic of France within the ſame, and require all the Officers and other Citizens thereof to conſider him in that Character, and conduct themſelves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the ſaid State, at Providence, this 1ſt Day of Auguſt, A. D. 1795, and in the 20th Year of Independence.

(Signed) A. FENNER.

By his Excellency,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Avis du Conſul de la Republique Francoiſe à Boſton.

LES Citoyens François qui ſe trouvent maintenant dans les états de Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, & New-Hampſhire, qui deſirent retourner en France, ſont prevenus qu'il s'exédiera le plutôt poſſible du Port de Boſton un Parlementaire pour les rendre à leur patrie.

Les 1rs élémens de cette opération ſont de Connoitre le nombre des perſonnes qui desirent profitter de cette occaſion.

Ceux qui ſont dans ce cas ſont invités à ſe faire inſcrire dans la quinzaine dela datte du préſent avis à la Chancellerie du conſulat de Boſton, ou au Vice Conſulat de Newport.

Les pères et mères de famille déclareront le nombre d'enfans qu'ils ſe propoſent d'emmener avec eux.

Les perſonnes éloignees de Boſton & de Newport qui ne pourront venir dans ces deux villes ſe faire enregiſtrer, pourront faire connoitre par ecrit leurs intentions, elles enverront au Conſul de Boſton ou au Vice-Conſul de Rhode-Iſland à Newport, leurs noms, prenoms, ages, qualites, lieux de naiſſance, leurs derniers domiciles dans les poſſeſſions françaiſes, la date et les cauſes de leur arrivée aux etats unis.

Elles declareront ſi elles peuvent payer leurs paſſages ou non.

Les Francais actuellement en ſubſiſtance au comte de la Republique dans les trois etats cy deſſus, qui ne profitteront pas de cette occaſion pour retourner en France ne recevront plus de ſecours apres le d'epart du Parlementaire, à moins qu'elles ne juſtifient par cert ſhirats de medecins & chirurgiens aſſermentes, de l'impoſſibilite où elled ſe trouveroient de partir.

Boſton le 27 Thermidor, del ân 3 de la Republique Francoiſe uno & indiviſible.

(Signed) Le Conſul de la Republique Francoiſe a Boſton.

MOZARD.

Pour Copie, L'ARCAMBAL.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-[Iſ]LAND BRIDGE are hereby notified, that there is [to] be paid on each Share, FIFTEEN DOLLARS ; payable at the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the Eighth Day of Auguſt next.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 28, 1795.

MAILS SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT,

From July 25 to October 15, 1795.

EASTERN

MAILS arrive on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſe on Mondays and Thurſdays, at Nine o'Clock P. M.

WESTERN and SOUTHERN

Mails arrive on Friday, at Noon—and Saturday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſe on Tueſday, at Noon—and Thurſdays, at Nine o'Clock, P. M.

NEW BEDFORD MAIL arrives on Friday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Cloſes on Saturdays, at Seven o'Clock, A. M.

☞ All Letters to be delivered, Half an Hour, before the Time of cloſing the Mail.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Poſt Maſter.*

Newport, July 25, 1795.

THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1795. [N° 1738.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

By order of the French Consul.

LOI

Concernant la rentrée en France des marins qui sont en pays Etranger.

Du 29 Frimaire, l'an troisiéme de la Rèpublique françoise, une et indivisible.

LA CONVENTION NATIONALE, après avoir entendue les commit è. de salut public et de marine, réunis, Dèc.ete ;

Le commit è de salut public est authorisè à rendre les mesures nècessaires pour l' exécution de la loi du 23 de ce mois, concernant la rentrée en France des officiers mariniers, matelots et novices qui se trouvent en ce moment en pays etranger.

Visé par le représentant du peuple, inspecteur aux procés verbaux.

Signé *VIQUI.*

Collationné à l'original, par nous représentans du peuple, secrétaires de la Convention national A Paris, le premier Nivôse, an trois éme de la République françoise, une et indivisible. *Signé*

J. S. ROVERE,
DUBOIS DUBAIS.

EXTRAIT du registre des arrêtés du comité de salut public de la Convention national du 18. jour de Pluviôse, l'an troisiéme de la République française, une et indivisible.

LE COMITE DE SALUT PUBLIC, en vertu de la loi du 29 frimaire qui l'autorise a prendre les mesures relatives a la rentrée en France des officiers mariniers, matelots et novices qui se te trouvent en ce moment en pays étranger, ARRETE :

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Tous officiers mariniers, timonniers, canoniers, matelots, novices, mousses et ouvriers, qui se trouvent en ce moment en pays étranger, et notamment sur les côtes d'Italie, soit qu'ils aient déserté des vaisseaux et bâtimens de la Republique des navires du commerce, des corsaires, des ports et arsenaux, ou des quartiers des classes, sont libres de rentrer en France, sans craindre d'être inquiétés ni recherchés directement ni indirectment.

II.

Ceux des dits gens de mer et ouvriers, qui manifesteront le desir de se repattrier, pourront se présenter aux envoyés chargés d'affaires, agens ou consuls de la nation françaíse dans les pays étrangers ; lesquels sont autorisés a leur en faciliter les moyens, à leur payer les conduites d'usage, a les faire embarquer en remplacement sur les navires du commerce destinés pour les ports des quartiers où ils seront classés, ou d'iles destiner sur les bâtimens de la Republique.

III.

Les envoyés, chargés d'affaires, agens ou consuls de la République française en pays etrangere, délivreront aux gens de mer et ouvriers qui se présenteront a eux pour se repattrier, un certificat en vertu duquel ils pourront librément rentrer dans leurs quartiers, où aprés quelques jours de repos, les employés, civils de la marine les réveront pous le service das vaisseaux, de la République et pour celui des ports ou arcenaux, en leur faisant payer les avances, conduites et port de hardes d'usge.

IV.

Tous marins et ouvriers qui se seront repatries, seront destinés sur les vaisseaux de la République, ou dans les ports ou arsenaux, suivant, les gardes et qualités qu'ils ont au service ; is seront susceptibles des mêmes avancemens et augmentations de paie que les autres citoyens classés, et leurs familles, en leur absence, auront part aux secours accordes aux familles des defenseurs de la patrie.

V.

Ils seront repartis, au fur et a mesure de leur arrivée dans les ports d'armemens, sur plusieurs bâtiment, ainsi que dans les divers chantiers et ateliers.

VI.

Les agens et employes civils de la marine adresseront, tous les mois, un etat nominatif des marins et ouvriers qui se seront repatries, a la commission de la marine et des colonies, qui en rendra compte au comite de salut public.

VII.

Quant au marins qui, apres avoir fui la terre d'esclavage, ont ete mis en arrestation dans les différens ports de la Republique pour mesure de sûreté generale, le comité de salut public renvoie aux representants du peuple delégués dans les ports ou prés des armées de la République, l'exécution des dispositions portées, a cet egard, par la loi du 21 frimaire dernier.

La commission de la marine et des colonies est chargee de donner les ordres necessaires pour la prompte execution du present arrêté

Signé au registre, et pré ens a la deliberation.

Breard, Marec, Chazal, Pelet, Cambacérès, Carnot, Merlin (de Douay) *Lacombe, St Michel, Fourcroy, Boissy, Dubois-Crancé, A. Dumont.*

Pour extrait ; (Signé)

Cambacérès, Marec Carnot, Chazal, Pelet, Merlin, (de Douay) *Lacombe* (du Tarn).

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with a Lot of LAND, situated on the Hill, next Door South to Constant Taber, Esq;—For further Particulars, inquire of

JOSEPH SWINBORNE.

Newport, July 30, 1795.

LAW

OF THE 29TH FRIMAIRE, THE 3D YEAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

PERMITTING THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH SEAMEN, WHO ARE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE National Convention, after having heard the report of the Committee of Public Safety and Marine united, do decree :

That the Committee of Public Safety is authorized to take all necessary measures for the execution of the law, of the 23d of this month, relative to the returning in France of the petty officers, sailors and green hands, who now are in foreign countries.

Approved by the Representative of the People, inspecter of the Verbal Process.

(Signed) *VIQUY.*

Compared with the originals, by us, Representatives of the People, Secretaries of the National Convention, at Paris, the 1st Nivose, the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) J. S. ROVERE,
DUBOIS DUBAIS.

Extract from the Records of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, the 18th Pluviose, the 3d Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

THE Committee of Public Safety, by virtue of the law of the 29th Frimaire, by which they are authorized to take measures relative to the returning in France of the petty officers, sailors and green hands, who now are in foreign countries :—Decreed :

ARTICLE FIRST.

That all petty-officers, sailors, green hands, cabin boys, gunners and tradesmen, who now are in foreign countries, and especially on the Italian coast, deserters, either from the ships or other vessels of the Republic or merchantmen, from the ports or dock yards, are at liberty to re-enter France without fear of being troubled or pursued directly or indirectly.

II.

Those of the aforesaid seamen and tradesmen who will shew their desire to return in their country, may present themselves to the Agents, Consuls or other officers of the French nation, in foreign countries, who are authorized to facilitate to them the means so to do ; to pay them the customary charges of travelling to embark them in the merchant vessels bound to the port of their district or in the ships of the Republic.

III.

The Agents, Consuls or other officers of the French Republic in foreign countries, shall deliver to those sailors or tradesmen who shall present themselves to return in their country, a *Certificate*, by which they may freely re-enter in their Department, where after a few days rest the officers civil of the Marine—will employ them for the service of the ships of the Republic and at the dock-yards, paying them their advances, travelling charges, and customary portage of their cloth.

IV.

All sailors or tradesmen who shall have returned to their country, shall be placed on the ships of the Republic or in the dock yards according to the share they have in the service ; and they may expect the same proportion and augmentation of pay as the other citizens, and in their absence their families shall have part of the succours granted the families of the defenders of their country.

V.

They will divide as they arrive in the ports or several vessels and in the divers dock yards.

VI.

The Agents and civil officers of the Marine, will send every month to the Commission of the Marine and the Colonies, a statement of the sailors and tradesmen so returned, and they will report to the Committee of Public Safety.

VII.

As to the seamen who after having flew from the hand of slavery have been arrested in the divers ports of the Republic for the general safety, the Committee of Public Safety refers to the Representatives of the People, sent in the ports or at the armies of the Republic, the execution of the depositions of the law to that purpose of the 21st Frimaire last.

The Commission of the Marine and Colonies is charged to give the necessary orders for the hasty execution of the present decree.

Signed on the records and present at the deliberation.

Breard Marec, Chazal, Pelet, Cambaceries, Carnot, Merlin (De Douay) *Lacombe, Saint Michel, Fourcroy Boissy, Dubois Crance, A. Dumont.*

For Extract, Signed,

Cambaceries, Marec, Carnot, Chazal Pelet, Merlin (De Douay) *Lacombe* (Du Tarn)

For Copy, Signed *Dalbarade.*

For Copy, the members of the Agency to forward the laws, Signed

Dumont, Chaubé

THOSE Persons who claim as Heirs to the Estate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, late of North Kingstown, deceased, are requested to apply forthwith, for their Demands, to

BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Administrator.*

North-Kingstown, July 30, 1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.

THE Citizen LOUIS ARCAMBAL having produced to me his Commission as Vice-Consul for the Republic of France within the State of Rhode-Island : I do hereby recognize him as such, and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such Functions, Powers and Privileges as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the French Republic by the Laws, Treaties and Conventions, in that Case made and provided.

In Testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand the Sixth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twentieth.

(Signed) G°. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

By his Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Esq; Governor, Captain and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WHEREAS Citizen LOUIS ARCAMBAL hath produced to me the Act and Certificate of GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America, recognizing him, the said Louis Arcambal, as Vice-Consul for the Republic of France within the State aforesaid. I do therefore, in Behalf of said State, hereby acknowledge him as Vice-Consul for the Republic of France within the same, and require all the Officers and other Citizens thereof to consider him in that Character, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said State, at Providence, this 1st Day of August, A. D. 1795, and in the 20th Year of Independence.

(Signed) A. FENNER.

By his Excellency,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Avis du Consul de la Republique Francoise à Boston.

LES Citoyens Francois qui se trouvent maintenant dans les états de Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, & New-Hampshire, qui desirent retourner en France, sont prevenus qu'il s'expédiera le plutôt possible du Port de Boston un Parlementaire pour les rendre à leur patrie.

Les 1rs élémens de cette opération sont de Connoitre le nombre des personnes qui desirent profitter de cette occasion.

Ceux qui sont dans ce cas sont invités à se faire inscrire dans la quinzaine dela datte du présent avis à la Chancellerie du consulat de Boston, ou au Vice Consulat de Newport.

Les pères et mères de famille déclareront le nombre d'enfans qu'ils se proposent d'emmenec avec eux.

Les personnes éloignees de Boston & de Newport qui ne pourront venir dans ces deux villes la faire enregistrer, pourront faire connoitre par ecrit leurs intentions, elles enverront au Consul de Boston ou au Vice-Consul de Rhode-Island à Newport, leurs noms, prenoms, ages, qualites, lieux de naissance, leurs derniers domiciles dans les possessions francaises, la date et les causes de leur arrivé aux etats unis.

Elles declareront si elles peuvent payer leurs passages ou non.

Les Francais actuellement en subsistance au comte de la Republique dans les trois etats cy dessus, qui ne profitteront pas de cette occasion pour retourner en France ne recevront plus de secours apres le départ du Parlementaire, à moins qu'elles ne justifient par certificats de medecins & chirurgiens assermentes, de l'impossibilite où elled se trouveroient de partir.

Boston le 17 Thermidor, del an 3d de la Republique Francoise uno & indivisible.

(Signed) Le Consul de la Republique Francoise a Boston.

MOZARD.

Pour Copie, L'ARCAMBAL.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Island BRIDGE are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each Share, FIFTEEN DOLLARS ; payable to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before the Eighth Day of August next.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 28, 1795.

MAILS SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT,

From July 25 to October 15, 1795.

EASTERN

MAILS arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Close on Mondays and Thursdays, at Nine o'Clock P. M.

WESTERN and SOUTHERN

Mails arrive on Friday, at Noon—and Saturday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Close on Tuesday, at Noon—and Thursdays, at Nine o'Clock, P. M.

NEW BEDFORD MAIL arrives on Friday, at Six o'Clock, P. M.

Closes on Saturdays, at Seven o'Clock, A. M.

☞ All Letters to be delivered, Half an Hour, before the Time of closing the Mail.

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Post Master.*

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By the Brig Betsy, Capt. Bolter, arrived at New York, in 42 Days from Briſtol, we have the following freſh Advices, viz

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THE corvettes La Scoperta, L'Audace, and Laboteile Galetta, that ſailed from Cadiz about the end of July, 1789, have returned from a voyage of diſcovery on the coaſt of South-America and the adjacent iſlands, from Cape Horn to the extremity of that coaſt. The navigators in this voyage are convinced that there is no paſſage from thence into the Atlantic Ocean, between the latitudes of 59 and 61.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

21 Prairial—June 9.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of Public Safety. "Your committee have received moſt important diſpatches, dated the 19th Priarial, from the head-quarters before Luxembourg. Luxembourg has ſurrendered and the fortreſs, the moſt formidable in Europe, is in the poſſeſſion of the republic.

[The plaudits with which this intelligence was received laſted for ſeveral minutes. The members roſe, with repeated acclamations of—Vive la Republique, indiviſible et invincible.]

Our colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows;

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"Luxembourg belongs to the Republic. This day, at 3 o'clock, the republicans are to be put in poſſeſſion of Fort Charles. I ſhall ſend you, in a few days, the colours of the garriſon, which is compoſed of 10,000 men together with an account of the ammunition, ſtores and cannon found in the place.

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Cambaceres then read the articles of capitluation propoſed by Marſhal Bender.

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The decree relative to the reſtoration of the effects of condemned perſons was finally adopted.

LONDON, June 12.

Dreadful fire at Copenhagen.

Yeſterday advices were received in town from Elſineur, by a ſhip arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a moſt dreadful conflagration having broken out at Copenhagen, which has deſtroyed one-third of that city, and continued to burn with great fury.

The following is a private letter on this melancholy ſubject, dated

"*Elſineur, June 6, 1795 3 o'clock, P. M.*

"I am ſorry to inform you, that yeſterday forenoon a moſt terrible fire broke out at Copenhagen, near the Old Holm, which has already conſumed near one-third of the city, and continues ſtill to burn with equal rapidity.—The Holm, together with the Arſenals, is totally deſtroyed, and ſome add the Admiralty.

"Among the number is Ericſon, Jurgenſen, Veſchiere, Raae's, Jones, Sundorp, and Wiſmar; alſo, two or three churches. When the laſt meſſage came away, the confuſion was ſo great, that little intelligence could be obtained. The wind having prevailed from the ſouthward, has prevented the fire from extending to the bank of exchange, but God only knows where it will end. Some reports have prevailed, that the colliers laying there were burnt, but this is without foundation; ſome few ſmall craft have been deſtroyed. Various reports prevail concerning the manner in which the fire firſt broke out, and the cauſe thereof; but I cannot find any of them as yet, that ſeem to bear real credit. The laſt accounts left that city about two o'clock this afternoon, when fifteen or twenty ſtreets were already demoliſhed, and by this time there is but little doubt that a number more are gone. The fire is very conſpicuous from our bridge, and now appears greatly extended. All the firſt houſes in trade, manufactories, &c. &c. are in that part demoliſhed.

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"You may expect further particulars, as ſoon as I am acquainted with them."

Thirty ſhips of war, of different rates, are certainly fitting out in the Dutch ports. Several privateers are already out from the Texel, but chiefly manned with Frenchmen.

From the Hague, we learn, that a proclamation has been iſſued by the repreſentatives for eſtabliſhing a national loan bank, which is to advance cash upon the effects of the citizens, that they may comply with the requiſitions levied upon them; they are to have ſecurity from the Amſterdam bank.

Captain Savage, of the Albion man of war who convoyed the outward bound trade to Hamburgh, on his return captured ſeventeen veſſels chiefly Americans, laden with proviſions and ſtores for France, and has brought them to the Nore.

Sixty veſſels, laden with corn and proviſions from America, reached Breſt harbour on the 4th inſtant.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually ſigned at Baſle, between France, the Margrave of Baaden, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

June 16.

The Toulon fleet, we underſtand, have put to ſea with twenty ſail of the line, and as many frigates.

Admiral Hotham has alſo put to ſea with fifteen ſail of the line to meet the French, and ten frigates, and four Neapolitan ſhips of the line.

The channel fleet paſſed Plymouth, with a fair wind, the day before yeſterday.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

[Continued from our laſt.]

"O LIBERTY! *can man reſign thee,*
Once felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whip thy noble ſpirit tame?
Too long the world has wept bewailing,
That Falſhood's dagger Tyrants wield,
But Freedom is our ſword and ſhield;
And all their arts are unavailing."—

THE great attending bleſſing and proſperity, which we ſhall derive from having a free intercourſe with the Engliſh Eaſt and Weſt-Indies is too ſmall, too contemptible to require refutation—admitting that veſſels of any burden might be admitted into their ports. Has not the French taken almoſt all the Engliſh Weſt-Indies—Is it not equally as probable, that the Eaſt-Indies will ſhare a ſimilar fate—ſay—of what conſequence will this part of the treaty ever operate to the advantage of America. The Treaty requires only to be read, to excite jealouſy and diſguſt—and prove, whatever emoluments, or benefits that will ariſe from its ratification, will ſolely be to the advantage of Great-Britain. Will you, to gratify an idle faction, part with your labour, your riches, your liberties and privileges, bought at the price of ſo much blood and treaſure—inquire, do you act yourſelves, or under the dictates and reſtraints of a few? I appeal to your feelings.

The bleſſings of Independence, are they of any value to you? Can you deſpiſe thoſe characters who lent their aid in obtaining it; and who would wiſh to preſerve uncontaminated the advantages ariſing from it—ſurely not; unleſs you are miſtakenly directed.

Where was the *French* in the trying hour of conteſt? Were not their property and ſervice, and even the blood of their fathers and brothers a ſacrifice to your ſucceſs—Where were the ſubjects of Great Britain—look for them—and when you have found them, give them all the honour they merit—you will find them plundering, ravaging, burning, and deſtroying your country. To whom then are you obliged? To men greedy of power, and avaricious for the plunder of your rights; or your protection? Hath not the *French* given you convincing proof of their juſtifiable attachment to this country—firm to the part they had undertaken—and did they deſert you until your cauſe was obtained, and your freedom ſecured. Hath not the people ſealed their attachment to them, until their late ſtruggle for liberty, with tyrants and deſpots—and until a reſtleſs faction, impatient of the plunder of office; by their vile and ſecret inſinuation; have too far ſucceeded in prevailing on you to withdraw your confidence. Nothing has been left undone, nothing untried by falſe inſinuation in private, and malignant publication in the papers, unjuſtly to aſperſe the character of the French nation, and in order to miſlead and miſguide the people. The whole poſſe of Ariſtocrats have come forth armed with every kind of weapon in their power, to wield with aggravated malignancy, with dire purpoſe to deſtroy them—Theſe alarms are from anonymous characters, whoſe intereſt you are unacquainted with, and whoſe baſeneſs, it is preſumed, you will ſooner or later have reaſon to regret, whatever may be your preſent eſtimation of them. Can this be applied to the *French?*—Are they that factious character,—you know they are not. A ſecret inſinuator is a vile aſſaſſin—and doth not that character ſhare too much from your indulgence? Theſe alarms given in the different papers againſt the *French*, are of the moſt ſtriking and malignant kind, and which ſufficiently evinces their deadly purpoſe—plainly ſhowing, that no man is ſafe, when oppoſed to their tyranny and lordly feelings.

Where is the protection, when power, calumny and opulence are employed to bear down? Doth not conſcious rectitude, and all the finer feelings of the man, give way to the baſeſt paſſion fear? and doth not the dupes of that paſſion, become the tools and ſlaves to the vile machination of the deſtroyers of your Liberty and Peace.

The French are not invidious at the virtues of the Engliſh; it gives them no pain, to hear them deſcribed with reſulgent luſtre; preſuming the ſhare they poſſeſs, cannot leſſen that of others—Virtue, like light, is not leſſened by the diviſion—but offers itſelf equally to all, and is enlarged by the number of poſſeſſors. If men are not altered—if moral rectitude, emanates from the ſame principle, and is denominated the ſame, the ſame candour exiſts—the *French* nation hath nothing to fear—but if *they* are to be expoſed to the malevolence of the reſtleſs, and capricious, of any character; and liable, by their ſay ſo, to the moſt calumniating, and abuſive charges, without inquiry—without a hearing—Juſtice will become an idle name, made to ſerve particular purpoſes—to favour a choſen few, and will not be equally dealt to all.

The *French* brave all danger—undergo the ſcorch toils and abuſes—expoſed to every art and intrigue—to every ſtorm of faction—but determined to ſurmount all danger, every obſtacle vaniſhes before them—this is apparent—from the victories obtained by their courage, at every battle fought; ſurrounded by every difficulty that nature and art could invent—but their cauſe will at all times ſupport them againſt the calumny of reſtleſs enemies.

Can you forget the time when the rights, liberties and privileges of the people were ſo highly valued and eſteemed, that neither blood nor treaſure was ſpared in their defence, when, invaded by a late *Tyrant King* in purſuit of lawleſs power, endeavouring to pull down the fences of liberty, broke in upon the Conſtitution, and placed in the moſt imminent danger the lives, liberties and properties, of the ſubjects or people of America, when many fell a ſacrifice to his royal vengeance.—Every generous and ſocial principle, induced you then to aſſociate in defence of your inherent rights, by preventing the arbitrary and lawleſs power and violence threatened, and ſaved your country from perdition—your defence proved ſucceſsful—your freedom eſtabliſhed—that your poſterity might be free and happy—and can you, and will you at this moment, exert every power and nerve to ſubjugate *France*—yoke and bind her to a bloody King and his minions, when you would not ſuffer a King to deſtroy your birth-right, and diſpenſe with your Conſtitution and laws, by which you was reſolved to be governed, and not by his ſovereign will, nor any lawleſs power on earth.

Public poſts are filled by flatterers, and their adherents by men whoſe principles are reverſed, by *paracides, pimps,* and *advocates* for arbitrary power.—The people can diſcover nothing but miſery and deſpotic power, every day increaſing; when the vaſt empire of *America*, raiſed by the ſacrifice of the blood of thouſands and millions of property, is through corruption degraded and contemned by a venal faction—at ſuch a time—under ſuch alarming circumſtances of experienced and impending danger, it becomes the duty of every American, who deſpiſed and broke the chains, that were prepared by the bloody King and his minion to *awake* you, to a preſervation of his life and liberty.

Behold a baſe Treaty, given to the Senate for ratification—the moment it becomes ratified, it becomes the Supreme Law of the land. No Legiſlature hath a right (after its ratification) to urge neceſſity—nor a power to annul it—our country requires no treaty with any foreign nation on earth—and the only alternative to reſort to (which Almighty God forbid) is, to give way to the dictates of nature, and embrue our hands in the blood of our fellow-citizens—and the once happy land of America, be plunged in a civil war, and the earth deluged in blood. Ariſe therefore, and baffle the machinations of your and their country's foes—every man of virtue, every man of honour, will join you in defeating ſo iniquitous a deſign.

To ſupport your cauſe, nothing is wanted, but reſolution and unanimity—Shall you, the avowed enemies of uſurpation and tyranny—ſhall you, the deſcendants of liberty—commence cowards, at a time, when reaſon calls aloud for your courage and greatneſs—convinced of your courage and power, you will diſdain ſo injurious an aſperſion—you deteſt the thoughts of ſo opprobrious ſervility—The moment you exert with a becoming fortitude, they will be aſhamed of their inſolence——

Do they not tell you, that freedom is ineſtimable—that power is lodged in the people and ought to be free; and in the next breath lay every bait, and enforce by every argument of intereſt—inſinuation and threats, to prevail on you to act contrary to your ſentiments? Doth not this convince you they acknowledge a virtue, their baſeneſs cannot encourage, and have not fortitude to poſſeſs, however they may wiſh for the name?

When Genet, firſt arrived from France, care was taken by the Preſident, not to acknowledge him as their Miniſter; but with cautious decency, ſtiles him, "the Repreſentative and Executive bodies of France," this is in December 1793; in 1794 the tone was altered—why—becauſe the victories, obtained by her armies, became a ſcourge and a terror to Europe—The Secretary of the United States, in upwards of twenty communications, but once, is Mr. Genet honoured with the name of Miniſter of France—why this fear—this artifice—this puſillanimous conduct; when in a fawning ſycophancy the Miniſter of Great-Britain is courted and careſſed—a ſtale device—repulſe meanneſs—thus has the people been abuſed, and cajoled out of their rights—The people of America are unanimous for France—Why then this coldneſs—this coyneſs, towards our only true and faithful ally——do we not participate in her honours, in her glory——her victories, and her ſucceſſes.

France willing to fix a laſting peace, and a reciprocal opinion and friendſhip, in February 1793. gave Genet the unbounded power, on the moſt liberal principles to make a Treaty, viz.

Art. 1. That all the ports of the French Colonies be open to veſſels of the United States.

Art. 2. That all produce exported or imported, on going out or entering in the Colonies of France, pay the ſame duties as that borne by French veſſels.

Art. 3. The Executive Council be authorized to take meaſures, that the ſtates with whom the Republic is at

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"You may expect further particulars, as ſoon as I am acquainted with them."

Thirty ſhips of war, of different rates, are certainly fitting out in the Dutch ports. Several privateers are already out from the Texel, but chiefly manned with Frenchmen.

From the Hague, we learn, that a proclamation has been iſſued by the repreſentatives for eſtabliſhing a national loan bank, which is to advance cash upon the effects of the citizens, that they may comply with the requiſitions levied upon them; they are to have ſecurity from the Amſterdam bank.

Captain Savage, of the Albion man of war who convoyed the outward bound trade to Hamburgh, on his return captured ſeventeen veſſels chiefly Americans, laden with proviſions and ſtores for France, and has brought them to the Nore.

Sixty veſſels, laden with corn and proviſions from America, reached Breſt harbour on the 4th inſtant.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually ſigned at Baſle, between France, the Margrave of Baaden, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

June 16.

The Toulon fleet, we underſtand, have put to ſea with twenty ſail of the line, and as many frigates.

Admiral Hotham has alſo put to ſea with fifteen ſail of the line to meet the French, and ten frigates, and four Neapolitan ſhips of the line.

The channel fleet paſſed Plymouth, with a fair wind, the day before yeſterday.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

[Continued from our laſt.]

"O LIBERTY! *can man reſign thee,*
Once felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whip thy noble ſpirit tame?
Too long the world has wept bewailing,
That falſhood's dagger Tyrants wield,
But Freedom is our ſword and ſhield;
And all their arts are unavailing."—

THE great attending bleſſing and proſperity, which we ſhall derive from having a free intercourſe with the Engliſh Eaſt and Weſt-Indies is too ſmall, too contemptible to require refutation—admitting that veſſels of any burden might be admitted into their ports. Has not the French taken almoſt all the Engliſh Weſt-Indies—Is it not equally as probable, that the Eaſt-Indies will ſhare a ſimilar fate—ſay—of what conſequence will this part of the treaty ever operate to the advantage of America. The Treaty requires only to be read, to excite jealouſy and diſguſt—and prove, whatever emoluments, or benefits that will ariſe from its ratification, will ſolely be to the advantage of Great-Britain. Will you, to gratify an idle faction, part with your labour, your riches, your liberties and privileges, bought at the price of ſo much blood and treaſure—I require, do you act yourſelves, or under the dictates and reſtraints of a few? I appeal to your feelings.

The bleſſings of Independence, are they of any value to you? Can you deſpiſe thoſe characters who lent their aid in obtaining it; and who would wiſh to preſerve uncontaminated the advantages ariſing from it—ſurely not; unleſs you are miſtakenly directed.

Where was the *French* in the trying hour of conteſt? Were not their property and ſervice, and even the blood of their fathers and brothers a ſacrifice to your ſucceſs—Where were the ſubjects of Great Britain—look for them—and when you have found them, give them all the honour they merit—you will find them plundering, ravaging, burning, and deſtroying your country. To whom then are you obliged? To men greedy of power, and avaricious for the plunder of your rights; or your protection? Hath not the *French* given you convincing proof of their juſtifiable attachment to this country—firm to the part they had undertaken—and did they deſert you until your cauſe was obtained, and your freedom ſecured. Hath not the people ſealed their attachment to them, until their late ſtruggle for liberty, with tyrants and deſpots—and until a reſtleſs faction, impatient of the plunder of office; by their vile and ſecret inſinuation; have too far ſucceeded in prevailing on you to withdraw your confidence. Nothing has been left undone, nothing untried by falſe inſinuation in private, and malignant publication in the papers, unjuſtly to aſperſe the character of the French nation, and in order to miſlead and miſguide the people. The whole poſſe of Ariſtocrats have come forth armed with every kind of weapon in their power, to wield with aggravated malignancy, with dire purpoſe to deſtroy them—Theſe alarms are from anonymous characters, whoſe intereſt you are unacquainted with, and whoſe baſeneſs, it is preſumed, you will ſooner or later have reaſon to regret, whatever may be your preſent eſtimation of them. Can this be applied to the *French?*—Are they that factious character,—you know they are not. A ſecret inſinuator is a vile aſſaſſin—and doth not that character ſhare too much from your indulgence? Theſe alarms given in the different papers againſt the *French*, are of the moſt ſtriking and malignant kind, and which ſufficiently evinces their deadly purpoſe—plainly ſhowing, that no man is ſafe, when oppoſed to their tyranny and lordly feelings.

Where is the protection, when power, calumny and opulence are employed to bear down? Doth not conſcious rectitude, and all the finer feelings of the man, give way to the baſeſt paſſion fear? and doth not the dupes to that paſſion, become the tools and ſlaves to the vile machination of the deſtroyers of your Liberty and Peace.

The French are not invidious at the virtues of the Engliſh; it gives them no pain, to hear them deſcribed with reſulgent luſtre; preſuming the ſhare they poſſeſs, cannot leſſen that of others—Virtue, like light, is not leſſened by the diviſion—but offers itſelf equally to all, and is enlarged by the number of poſſeſſors. If men are not altered—if moral rectitude, emanates from the ſame principle, and is denominated the ſame, the ſame candour exiſts—*the French* nation hath nothing to fear—but if *they* are to be expoſed to the malevolence of the reſtleſs, and capricious, of any character; and liable, by their ſay ſo, to the moſt calumniating, and abuſive charges, without inquiry—without a hearing—Juſtice will become an idle name, made to ſerve particular purpoſes—to favour a choſen few, and will not be equally dealt to all.

The *French* brave all danger—undergo the ſevereſt toils and abuſes—expoſed to every art and intrigue—to every ſtorm of faction—but determined to ſurmount all danger, every obſtacle vaniſhes before them—this is apparent—from the victories obtained by their courage at every battle fought; ſurrounded by every difficulty that nature and art could invent—but their cauſe will at all times ſupport them againſt the calumny of reſtleſs enemies.

Can you forget the time when the rights, liberties and privileges of the people were ſo highly valued and eſteemed, that neither blood nor treaſure was ſpared in their defence, when, invaded by a late *Tyrant King* in purſuit of lawleſs power, endeavouring to pull down the fences of liberty, broke in upon the Conſtitution, and placed in the moſt imminent danger the lives, liberties and properties, of the ſubjects or people of America, when many fell a ſacrifice to his royal vengeance.—Every generous and ſocial principle, induced you then to aſſociate in defence of your inherent rights, by preventing the arbitrary and lawleſs power and violence threatened, and ſaved your country from perdition—your defence proved ſucceſsful—your freedom eſtabliſhed—that your poſterity might be free and happy—and can you, and will you at this moment, exert every power and nerve to ſubjugate *France*—yoke and bind her to a bloody King and his minions, when you would not ſuffer a King to deſtroy your birth-right, and diſpenſe with your Conſtitution and laws, by which you was reſolved to be governed, and not by his ſovereign will, nor any lawleſs power on earth.

Public poſts are filled by flatterers, and their adherents by men whoſe principles are reverſed, by *paracides, pimps,* and *advocates* for arbitrary power.—The people can diſcover nothing but miſery and deſpotic power, every day increaſing; when the vaſt empire of *America*, raiſed by the ſacrifice of the blood of thouſands and millions of property, is through corruption degraded and contemned by a venal faction—at ſuch a time—under ſuch alarming circumſtances of experienced and impending danger, it becomes the duty of every American, who deſpiſed and broke the chains, that were prepared by the bloody King and his minion to *awake* you, to a preſervation of his life and liberty.

Behold a baſe Treaty, given to the Senate for ratification—the moment it becomes ratified, it becomes the Supreme Law of the land. No Legiſlature hath a right (after its ratification) to urge neceſſity—nor a power to annul it—our country requires no treaty with any foreign nation on earth—and the only alternative to reſort to (which Almighty God forbid) is, to give way to the dictates of nature, and embrue our hands in the blood of our fellow-citizens—and the once happy land of America, be plunged in a civil war, and the earth deluged in blood. Ariſe therefore, and baffle the machinations of your and their country's foes—every man of virtue, every man of honour, will join you in defeating ſo iniquitous a deſign.

To ſupport your cauſe, nothing is wanted, but reſolution and unanimity—Shall you, the avowed enemies of uſurpation and tyranny—ſhall you, the deſcendants of liberty—commence cowards, at a time, when reaſon calls aloud for your courage and greatneſs—convinced of your courage and power, you will diſdain ſo injurious an aſperſion—you deteſt the thoughts of ſo opprobrious ſervility—The moment you exert with a becoming fortitude, they will be aſhamed of their inſolence——

Do they not tell you, that freedom is ineſtimable—that power is lodged in the people and ought to be free; and in the next breath lay every bait, and enforce by every argument of intereſt—inſinuation and threats, to prevail on you to act contrary to your ſentiments? Doth not this convince you they acknowledge a virtue, their baſeneſs cannot encourage, and have not fortitude to poſſeſs, however they may wiſh for the name?

When Genet, firſt arrived from France, care was taken by the Preſident, not to acknowledge him as their Miniſter; but with cautious decency, ſtiles him, "the Repreſentative and Executive bodies of France," this is in December 1793; in 1794 the tone was altered—why—becauſe the victories, obtained by her armies, became a ſcourge and a terror to Europe—The Secretary of the United States, in upwards of twenty communications, but once, is Mr. Genet honoured with the name of Miniſter of France—why this fear—this artifice—this puſillanimous conduct; when in a fawning ſycophancy the Miniſter of Great-Britain is courted and careſſed—a ſtale device—reptile meanneſs—thus has the people been abuſed, and cajoled out of their rights—The people of America are unanimous for France—— Why then this coldneſs—this coyneſs, towards our only true and faithful ally——do we not participate in her honours, in her glory——her victories, and her ſucceſſes.

France willing to fix a laſting peace, and a reciprocal opinion and friendſhip, in February 1793. gave Genet the unbounded power, on the moſt liberal principles to make a Treaty, viz.

Art. 1. That all the ports of the French Colonies be open to veſſels of the United States.

Art. 2. That all produce exported or imported, on going out or entering in the Colonies of France, pay the ſame duties as that borne by French veſſels.

Art. 3. The Executive Council be authorized to take meaſures, that the ſtates with whom the Republic is at

war, do not reap any benefit from the advantages granted to friendly powers.

Art. 4. The Executive Power negociate with the Congress of the United States, to obtain in favour of the French merchants, a like reduction of the duties granted by the present law to American merchants, and thereby more closely cement the benevolent ties which unite the two nations.

Art. 5. The law of the 20th August, 1790, be suspended; and that vessels laden with merchandize of the East Indies, may be at liberty to land in any port of the Republic during the war; and that those which shall be laden with productions of the Isle of France and of Bourbon, shall henceforward enjoy the same privilege.

The National Convention has suspended the law of 15 August, 1791, which inhibited the Americans from introducing, selling, and arming their vessels in France, and from enjoying all the advantages allowed to those built in ship yards of the Republic—In addition to all this, France has since decreed, that she is willing that neutral ships make neutral bottoms.

Did a nation ever on earth offer such a treaty---compare the two - give the preference to that which claims and merits the superiority.——The Treaty with Great Britain has scarcely a fixed and settled principle or determination—The River St. Croix—the debts due to the Citizens of this country—is not fixed and settled—in short—if every exception to the treaty should be penned, it would make a volume of arguments of objection—Read and understand for yourselves—the power is with you.

I say, the sovereign pontiff of America, was despatched, to demand satisfaction for the plunder, which the subjects of England has robbed this country of: and behold! to the astonishment of America: a treaty of commerce is made, in direct violation of the express will of the people—Jay has either exceeded his mission, or the President gave him secret orders to make the treaty; if Jay has exceeded his mission; the Senate would have rejected the treaty; if the President practice perfidy, in so early part of his Presidentship; what shall we expect from him when surrounded with walls and battlements.——Every friend to this country, every friend to liberty, will condemn the treaty; for it is incomplete, it secures nothing to this country; but all to England. Arise, therefore, and baffle the machinations of your country's foe. This, your duty, your indispensible duty, ages remote, and mortals yet unborn, will bless your generous efforts, and revere the friendly hands of those noble heroes, which preserved Liberty, and prevented the ratification of an iniquitous Treaty.

WHACUM.

BALTIMORE, August 1.

Extract of a letter from a respectable correspondent in Paris, dated June 3.

"This month is to determine the fate of the Republic; a peace is at hand with all, except England, and with her, we may calculate a cessation of hostilities in a few months."

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

The public have been distracted with conjectures on the subject of the final ratification of the Treaty, by the President. We now hear from good authority that he has not given a final sanction to that instrument, and it is also added that the exchange of ratifications would not be agreed to at any rate until pending negotiations are brought to a favourable issue. What these negociations are, we have not positively learnt; but it is said, they relate either to the subject of the 12th article of the treaty which was rejected by the Senate, or to the late instructions issued by Great-Britain for the capture of our vessels. If so, a peaceable expression of the sentiment of the people, is a measure very reasonable.

August 5

Arrived, the brig Cincinnatus, Robertson thirty nine days from Belfast, with 302 passengers, was boarded on the 20th ult. in long. 64 by three frigates of Admiral Murray's squadron; 46 of the unfortunate passengers taken out, and all the brig's crew except one man.

PROVIDENCE, August 8.

Capt. Home, of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Africa has written a Letter to the British Vice-Consul at Newport, the Contents of which were to be communicated to his Excellency the Governor. The Communication has accordingly been made. We learn that it is highly indecent, and contains very extraordinary Demands respecting British Seamen, &c. &c. The Vice Consul has been informed, that it would be forwarded to the President of the United States, as also a full Account of the Behaviour of Capt. Home since his Arrival in this State.

On Monday Morning last John Earle and Sons caught with a Seine, at one Draught, in Bristol Ferry, 719 Drum-Fish, weighing upwards of 50 Pounds each, making in the Whole about 36,000 Weight.

NEWPORT, August 11.

We learn that JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq of South-Carolina, is appointed Chief Justice of the United States, in the Room of John Jay, Esq resigned.

A Capt. Pierce, arrived at Newbury Port, spoke Capt. Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, with certain news of the Conclusion of a Treaty between the Dey of Algiers and the United States.

The 14th of July was the Anniversary of the Destruction of the Bastile. The Day was observed in this Place, in a Manner indicative of Patriotism.

The Artillery Company of the Town of Newport appeared in complete Uniform, and fired a Number of Salutes in the Course of the Day. The Officers of the Company with a Number of Gentlemen of the Town, dined on board the French Frigate Medusa, whose Cannon loudly testified the Joy of her Crew upon the Commemoration of an Event, which put a final Period to civil Slavery in France.

Yesterday was celebrated by the French in this Town, the Anniversary of the Abolition of Royalty in France, on which Occasion the Medusa Frigate fired Salutes at Sun-rise, Noon, and at Sunset.

MARRIED]—At New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Linn, Mr. HENRY OVERING, of this Town, to Miss CHARLOTTE DESBROSSES, Daughter of James Desbrosses, Esq of that City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 10.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Favorite, Saunders,	New York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeshall,	Ditto
—— Martha, Northam,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Bowen,	Alexandria
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Biddeford
—— Greenwich, Edmonds,	Boston
—— Lark, Molton,	Dumfries
Schooner Nabby, Huntington,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Boston
—— Fanny, Gilbert,	New London
—— Maryland, Briggs,	Norfolk
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
Schooner Fair American, Southwick,	Washington
Snow Sally, Manchester,	Boston
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Industry, Horton,	New London

WE the Subscribers, Masters of Vessels out of this Port, desirous of doing that Justice to the Manufactures of our Country, which may tend to promote and encourage them—do certify and declare, that the Vessels under our Command, on their late Voyages to Europe, Africa, the West Indies, Coasting, &c. have had Sails made of the Duck manufactured in this Town.—And from the Opportunities they have had of seeing it worn, are of Opinion, that it will out-last most imported Duck they have ever seen, is less subject to Mildew, and is equal in Strength and Quality to any Sail-Cloth whatever.

JOHN VILETT,
SAMUEL CHACE,
PELEG WOOD, jun.
ROBERT M. AMBROSE,
ROBERT STANTON POTTER,
CALEB COGGESHALL,
LEVI BARLOW.

Newport, August 7, 1795.

THE Subscriber, Sail Maker, in Newport, certifies, that he made the Sails for most of the above Vessels, and many others, of the Duck manufactured in this Town, and hath examined a Number of Sails made of said Duck, on their Return from Voyages of different Kinds; particularly one homeward Passage of 116 Days——And is of Opinion, that the Sails made of said Duck, have come home in better Order, than any he has ever seen from the same Voyages.

WING SPOONER.

Newport, August 7, 1795.

☞ The Printers in this, and the neighbouring States, will evince their Patriotism, by giving the above Certificates a Place in their Papers.

TO LET,

A Convenient Tenement on the North Side of the Parade.——Apply to

ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the Business of TIN-PLATE WORKING,

A Smart, Active LAD—between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be preferred.——Apply to

JOSEPH MUMFORD.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the same, about the Middle of the Island of Jamestown, on the East Side thereof, adjoining westerly on the main Road, and easterly on the Sea.——It is well watered, and well walled.——For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premises, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, August 10, 1795.

WHEREAS the Subscribers were, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich, on the Twenty-first Day of July last, appointed Administrators to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of East Greenwich, deceased, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to administer the Goods of said deceased, not before administered by the Executors——Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, without Six Months from the Date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON } *Administ.*
THOMAS FILLINGHAST, }

East-Greenwich, August 4, 1795.

NOTICE

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.——This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs——And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if when their Children are detected, in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz:

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Red Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP-COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and }
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport, August 10, 1795.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO or Three Feather Beds, a Set of Chairs, and Tables, a Pair of large Looking Glasses, one Wilton and one Scotch Carpet, and other Articles of Household Furniture.

Apply this Day or To-Morrow to the Printers of the Newport Mercury.

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Arrived, the brig Cincinnatus, Robertson thirty nine days from Belfast, with 302 passengers, was boarded on the 20th ult. in long. 64 by three frigates of Admiral Murray's squadron; 46 of the unfortunate passengers taken out, and all the brig's crew except one man.

PROVIDENCE, August 8.

Capt. Home, of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Africa has written a Letter to the British Vice Consul at Newport, the Contents of which were to be communicated to his Excellency the Governor. The Communication has accordingly been made. We learn that it is highly indecent, and contains very extraordinary Demands respecting British Seamen, &c. &c. The Vice Consul has been informed, that it would be forwarded to the President of the United States, as also a full Account of the Behaviour of Capt. Home since his Arrival in this State.

On Monday Morning last John Earle and Sons caught with a Seine, at one Draught, in Bristol Ferry, 719 Drum-Fish, weighing upwards of 50 Pounds each, making in the Whole about 36,000 Weight.

NEWPORT, August 11.

We learn that JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq; of South-Carolina, is appointed Chief Justice of the United States, in the Room of John Jay, Esq; resigned.

A Capt. Pierce, arrived at Newbury Port, spoke Capt. Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, with certain news of the Conclusion of a Treaty between the Dey of Algiers and the United States.

The 14th of July was the Anniversary of the Destruction of the Bastile. The Day was observed in this Place, in a Manner indicative of Patriotism.

The Artillery Company of the Town of Newport appeared in complete Uniform, and fired a Number of Salutes in the Course of the Day. The Officers of the Company with a Number of Gentlemen of the Town, dined on board the French Frigate Medusa, whose Cannon loudly spoke the Joy of her Crew upon the Commemoration of an Event, which put a final Period to civil Slavery in France.

Yesterday was celebrated by the French in this Town, the Anniversary of the Abolition of Royalty in France, on which Occasion the Medusa Frigate fired Salutes at Sun-rise, Noon, and at Sunset.

MARRIED]—At New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Linn, Mr. HENRY OVERING, of this Town, to Miss CHARLOTTE DESBROSSES, Daughter of James Desbrosses, Esq; of that City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 10.

ENTERED,

	From
Sloop Favorite, Saunders,	New York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Coggeshall,	Ditto
—— Martha, Northam,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Bowen,	Alexandria
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Biddeford
—— Greenwich, Edmonds,	Boston
—— Lark, Molton,	Dumfries
Schooner Nabby, Huntington,	Jamaica

CLEARED,

	For
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Boston
—— Fanny, Gilbert,	New London
—— Maryland, Briggs,	Norfolk
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
Schooner Fair American, Southwick,	Washington
Snow Sally, Manchester,	Boston
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Industry, Horton,	New London

WE the Subscribers, Masters of Vessels out of this Port, desirous of doing that Justice to the Manufactures of our Country, which may tend to promote and encourage them—do certify and declare, that the Vessels under our Command, on their late Voyages to Europe, Africa, the West Indies, Coasting, &c. have had Sails made of the Duck manufactured in this Town.—And from the Opportunities they have had of seeing it worn, are of Opinion, that it will out-last most imported Duck they have ever seen, is less subject to Mildew, and is equal in Strength and Quality to any Sail-Cloth whatever.

JOHN VILETT,
SAMUEL CHACE,
PELEG WOOD, jun.
ROBERT M. AMBROSE,
ROBERT STANION POTTER,
CALEB COGGESHALL,
LEVI BARLOW.

Newport, August 7, 1795.

THE Subscriber, Sail Maker, in Newport, certifies, that he made the Sails for most of the above Vessels, and many others, of the Duck manufactured in this Town, and hath examined a Number of Sails made of said Duck, on their Return from Voyages of different Kinds; particularly one homeward Passage of 116 Days——And is of Opinion, that the Sails made of said Duck, have come home in better Order, than any he has ever seen from the same Voyages.

WING SPOONER.

Newport, August 7, 1795.

☞ The Printers in this, and the neighbouring States, will evince their Patriotism, by giving the above Certificates a Place in their Papers.

TO LET,

A Convenient Tenement on the North Side of the Parade.——Apply to ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the Business of TIN-PLATE WORKING,

A Smart, Active LAD—between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be prefered.——Apply to JOSEPH MUMFORD.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the same, about the Middle of the Island of Jamestown, on the East Side thereof, adjoining westerly on the main Road, and easterly on the Sea.——It is well watered, and well walled.——For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premises, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, August 10, 1795.

WHEREAS the Subscribers were, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich, on the Twenty-first Day of July last, appointed Administrators to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of East Greenwich, deceased, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to administer the Goods of said deceased, not before administered by the Executors——Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, without Six Months from the Date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON, } *Administ.*
THOMAS FILLINGHAST, }

East-Greenwich, August 4, 1795.

NOTICE

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.——This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs——And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if when their Children are detected, in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

Newport, July 20, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP. COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and }
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport, August 10, 1795.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO or Three Feather Beds, a Set of Chairs, and Tables, a Pair of large Looking Glasses, one Wilton and one Scotch Carpet; and other Articles of Household Furniture.

Apply this Day or To-morrow to the Printers of the Newport Mercury.

CONTENT—by a FEMALE.

HAIL *Content*, pure fount of pleasure,
Sweetest bliss we mortals find,
Come thou dear, thou precious treasure
Gently sooth my anxious mind.

Fairest miniature of Heaven,
Spark etherial from above,
Let thy sweets profusely given,
Still my joy, my blessing prove.

Cherub, come with all thy graces,
Ever in my bosom reign,
Riches, honors, titles, places,
Are without thee, care and pain.

But with thee, the meanest station,
Humble weeds and homely fare,
Still afford the consolation,
That we are a Father's care.

Come thou source of purest pleasure,
Come thou sorrow soothing power,
Shed thy influence without measure,
Rain thy joys a ceaseless shower.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

VIII. MARKETS. The principal market for fruit liquor, is LONDON; from whence, as well as from BRISTOL, it is sent to the EAST and WEST-INDIES, and other FOREIGN MARKETS, in Bottles.*

But the quantity of liquor sent abroad is inconsiderable, compared with that expended in the HOME CONSUMPTION: not only London and Bristol, but every Town of this island (as well as Ireland) is supplied from this quarter of it; in which, only *sale* liquor is at present produced, in quantity.

The immediate PURCHASERS are chiefly *dealers*, who live in different parts of the district, and who supply the inland markets. UPTON and LEDBURY are the principal places of residence of what are provincially termed "cidermen;" but HERTFORD, GLOUCESTER, and WORCESTER have their buyers. Bristol, too, sends buyers into the country; and of late years, the London dealers have found their way into it; and, in a plentiful year, buy up great quantities.

The STATE, in which orchardmen dispose of the produce of their grounds and orchards, is various.

Sometimes the fruit is sold.
Sometimes the liquor immediately from the press.
Sometimes the liquor after the first racking.
Sometimes the liquor fit for market, in casks.
Sometimes (but not often) the liquor in bottles.

The growers, in general, object to selling FRUIT:—the quantity of carriage is increased;—they lose the washing of the "Mush" for family liquor;—and the dealers say they have other reasons;—they cannot change the fruit, nor, in a scarce year, dilute or adulterate the liquor. Nevertheless, considerable quantities of fruit, (especially of the superior sorts of apples) are sold: the Dealers, who have conveniency and skill, like to manufacture their own liquor, from the beginning: or, if this cannot be accomplished, to send a person to see it properly made.

The principal part of the LIQUOR is brought immediately from the press; the country dealers, in general, choosing to have the working, at least, if they cannot have the making, of their own liquors.—And, in a general sight, this is, *at present*, eligible: for, having proper conveniency, as well as skill, or proper persons, to give the business of fermenting due attendance, the risque of manufacture is lessened: besides their having, by this means, an opportunity of suiting the taste (be it true or false) of their customers. The London and Bristol dealers, have places in the country, where they work their own liquors: the former chiefly at Upton, the latter at Hereford. [*To be continued.*]

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* *For* Foreign Markets, *fruit liquors should not be bottled until they have acquired some considerable age, as, otherwise, they are liable to burst the bottles; much loss having been frequently sustained by injudicious management in this case. The length of time, they ought to lie in cask previous to shipping, depends on the length of the voyage, and the climate it is intended for.*

Just Published, by the Printer hereof, and sold by JACOB RICHARDSON, *Esq; at the Post-Office,*

A

ORATION,

DELIVERED IN THE

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE

IN

NEWPORT,

JULY 4 A. D. 1795.

ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BY *WILLIAM HUNTER*

THE Managers of the Little Compton United Congregational Society Lottery, hereby inform the Public, that the Drawing of the Second Class of said Lottery will commence on the Third Monday in September next.

They request all Persons indebted for Tickets in the First Class to make immediate Payment, and those who drew Ticket Prizes to call and exchange them, also those who drew Blanks, and are according to the Scheme entitled to a Quarter Ticket in the next Class, are desired to call and take up their Tickets.

☞ Tickets for Sale by the Managers, and the Printer hereof.

August 1, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2 000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 15th Day of September, 1795,

ABOUT 16 Acres of excellent Land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Cooper's Shop, and sundry Out Houses thereon, within about 50 Rods of Pawcatuck Bridge, belonging to the Heirs of Phineas Clarke, Esq; deceased.—Perhaps there is no Part of New England, where real Estates are rising so fast in Value, as at this Place; owing to the Ease of Navigation, Stores, and of Trade now carrying on there.—As several of the Heirs are under Age, a Credit will be given for a Part of the Sales (if desired) giving good Security.

For further Particulars, and the Conditions of Sale inquire of ELNATHAN CLARKE, now on the Premises, and Administrator to said Estate.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
Joseph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

THE Subscriber hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general, That she has moved from the House of Mr. Walter Easton, near the Brick-Market, to the House belonging to Mr. Augustus Newman, on the North Side of Bannister's Wharf; where she has very convenient Accommodations for Boarding and Lodging.—Those who may please to oblige her with their Company, may be assured of being waited upon with the greatest Attention and Civility, at a reasonable Rate, and of having their Favors most gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, August 3, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,

West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,
Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by
Benjamin Brenton,
A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamanecos,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

SHOE STORE
JUST OPENED BY
COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FEKES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD, BY
J. Richardson,
AT THE POST OFFICE,

A Good Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

An elegant Assortment of HOUSE PAPER.

BOOKS to lend.

Newport, July 27, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

CONTENT—by a FEMALE.

HAIL *Content*, pure fount of pleasure,
Sweetest bliss we mortals find,
Come thou dear, thou precious treasure
Gently sooth my anxious mind.

Fairest miniature of Heaven,
Spark etherial from above,
Let thy sweets profusely given,
Still my joy, my blessing prove.

Cherub, come with all thy graces,
Ever in my bosom reign,
Riches, honors, titles, places,
Are without thee, care and pain.

But with thee, the meanest station,
Humble weeds and homely fare,
Still afford the consolation,
That we are a Father's care.

Come thou source of purest pleasure,
Come thou sorrow soothing power,
Shed thy influence without measure,
Rain thy joys a *ceaseless shower*.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

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1		10,000		10,000
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50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
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The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 13th Day of September, 1795,

ABOUT 16 Acres of excellent Land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Cooper's Shop, and sundry Out Houses thereon, within about 50 Rods of Pawcatuck Bridge, belonging to the Heirs of Phineas Clarke, Esq; deceased.—Perhaps there is no Part of New England, where real Estates are rising so fast in Value, as at this Place; owing to the Increase of Navigation, Stores, and of Trade now carrying on there.—As several of the Heirs are under Age, a Credit will be given for a Part of the Sales (if desired) giving good Security.

For further Particulars, and the Conditions of Sale inquire of ELNATHAN CLARKE, now on the Premises, and Administrator to said Estate.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

THE Subscriber hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general, That she has moved from the House of Mr. Walter Easton, near the Brick-Market, to the House belonging to Mr. Augustus Newman, on the North Side of Bannister's Wharf; where she has very convenient Accommodations for Boarding and Lodging.—Those who may please to oblige her with their Company, may be assured of being waited upon with the greatest Attention and Civility, at a reasonable Rate, and of having their Favors most gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, August 3, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead,

West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent Molasses, for retailing, by the Hogshead,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
Brown Sugar, by the Barrel,
Flour, Tar and Turpentine.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes Window-Glass, of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8—7 by 9—and 8 by 10—by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—And about 6 Acres of Land, adjoining the Road leading to Green-End, is excellent for Meadow or Pasture.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 13, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FEKES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A Good Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

An elegant Assortment of HOUSE-PAPER.

BOOKS to lend.

Newport, July 27, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.